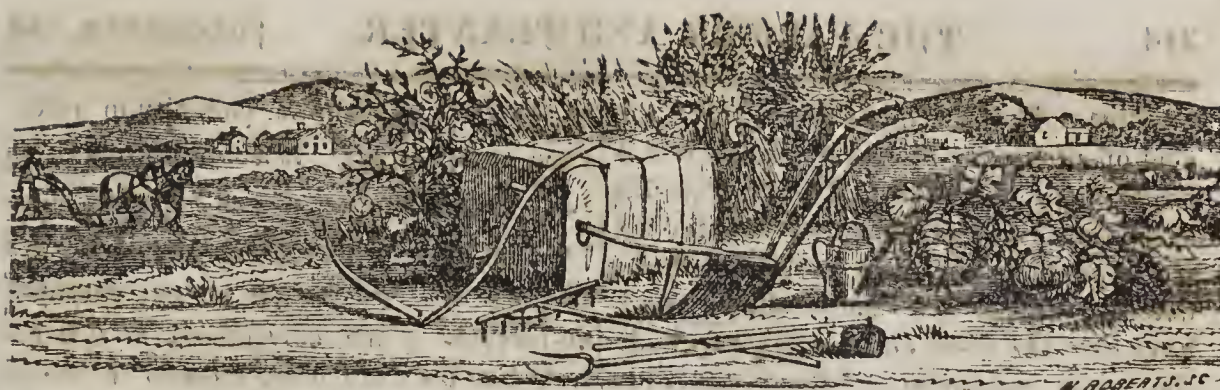


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

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GOV. SEABROOK'S ESSAY.

MEANS OF IMPROVING THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

(Concluded.)

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SHEEP WALKS.

I come now to speak of sheep walks constituting the basis of an effectual amelioration of the soil.

1st. The hill sides, rendered barren by washings, if seeded down in grass, would again be restored to fertility and value. The want of cohesion in the soil, and the most injudicious tillage arising in part from attempts to raise only one or two crops, have so washed and gullied large quantities of land as no longer to be cultivable; indeed, by their liability to increased washings, they endanger the fertility of the valleys below. To abandon them as unworthy of the owner's care, will not subserve his purpose. If planted in grass, especially Bermuda grass, hereafter more particularly to be noticed, a requital for his providence and foresight would be certain to ensue.

2d. The second advantage is the substitution of mixed husbandry for the one crop

practice. That a community can reach the goal of prosperity by the cultivation of a single staple, the history of South Carolina agriculture very satisfactorily attests; but if her products had been variant, that the deterioration of her lands, should such have been the result and her general condition more encouraging, there are solid grounds for believing. If however, with the lights now before us, her agricultural system be not radically changed, it will become a question, if it be not already one, whether the cotton culture has been to her a blessing or a curse. I am not insensible of the transcendent benefits that, for half a century, the Southern states in their great staple have conferred on perhaps every division of the globe. Unaided by the power which the downy fleece of a shrub has so long wielded, the progress to opulence and prosperity of the members of this confederacy would have been greatly retarded and the Union far in the rear of the commanding position it now so proudly enjoys among the nations of the earth.

Where one occupies the labor and best grounds of any country total exhaustion of the soil is nearly certain; and the multiplication of insects, extirpable only by ceasing to grow the crop which constitutes its natural food, equally likely to follow. Dependence moreover on a single commodity peculiarly liable to casualties, is unwise and in the long run opposed to self interest.—By wind, ruin, drought, or insects, it may be destroyed in a few weeks, if not days. When this takes place all is lost. Upon the agriculture and commerce of other countries and their own, and even their political condition, its value greatly rests. If from any of these causes a depreciation in price results, the whole extent of the planter's income is effected. On the contrary, where the culture of many of the fruits of earth employs the farmers time, the failure or partial loss of one, would rarely, if ever

be followed by a similar calamity in reference to the others. It is fair therefore, to infer, that with the means of living comfortably and independently, he will always be provided. So sensible are our northern co-laborers of the correctness of this belief, that the main crop, tobacco in Maryland, and wheat in New York, is planted to be reaped as clear profit; the other crops being set apart to defray ordinary and incidental expenses.

3d. The fallow system will be abandoned and fallow crops take its place. The cultivator will become substantially a farmer and no longer wear the insignia. It follows that one-third, in cases, one half, of the real estate in possession of many of our profession, might, in such an event, be sold, and the profits appropriated to the improvement of the remainder; or converted into legacies for their children, instead of compelling them for the supposed want of room, to seek their bread in foreign climes. The amount of capital invested in land by individual proprietors, ought to be diminished. There is perhaps no barrier to agricultural progress which has attracted so little notice as the disposition to hold landed property incommensurate with the force actually engaged in its cultivation.—No fact is better established, than that any quantity of ground, under the supervision and control of an intelligent practical man will give larger returns and insure more comforts, than three times the area, in unskillful and improvident hands. As a rule universally to be observed, it is better to cultivate one acre, systematically manured than three acres unprovided with appropriate pabulum, or only partially aided; in other words, to own a small plot of ground capable of being put in garden-like condition, than the boasted occupier of immense tracts, a stranger perhaps to the plow or hoe, certainly to the artificial food design-

ed for the maintenance and support of cultivable plants.

The secret of the accumulation of wealth lies not in disbursing the profits of the farm, in adding to its size, or in increasing the number of laborers, but in expending them in such improvements as the skillful and experienced eye may point out. This is the true and only mode of permanently enlarging the productive capital of an estate. By this means the owner of 100 acres may be the proprietor of as much land as the holder of five times that quantity, with the advantages among the many others, in favor of the former, that he pays less taxes, and is certain of a progressive improvement in the value of his property. Let the excess of income, then, be appropriated in draining—in reducing to culture every pond and morass within the inclosure—in good buildings—in substantial and durable fences, and where there is a necessity to purchase, in mineral and animal manures, and in judicious and economical experiments.

THE GRASSES.

4th. The fourth advantage of mixed husbandry consists in the production of the most lucrative crop known to the cultivator of any region. The subject of the grasses at all times full of interest, is especially so at this time. In the lower country the weeds are usurping the place of grass, and in the middle and upper districts, the same insidious foe is steadily essaying to diminish the profits of labor. The futile attempts to climatize the grasses of higher latitudes are ascribable. It may be asserted to three causes; 1st. The sowing them in soils naturally unfit, or previously robbed of their fertility; 2d. the absence of fixed principles in the rotation of crops; and 3d. improper selections. The extent to which means have been used in this state, in overcoming the obstacles of nature, it is perhaps impossible accurately to ascertain; it is certain, however, that neither the grass-

es of Europe, nor of our Northern States can be successfully grown in but a very small portion of South Carolina, if the general concurrence of her farmers in that belief be assumed as satisfactory evidence.

While in Greenville, Herds grass,* Lucerne, Timothy and Clover thrive encouragingly, especially the two first, in Pendleton and the adjacent districts, every experiment with these and other exotics, save three or four, have signally failed.[?] One of the most prominent exceptions is white clover, (*trifolium repens*) which has been found in so many places where it was never sown that many believe it to be a native.

In localities, red clover (*trifolium pratense*) succeeds well, but on rich bottom lands only—the hot months being unfavorable to its growth on high grounds. The Bermuda grass* (*digitaria dactylon*) and the Muskeet grass (*holcus lanatus*) would flourish from the Seaboard to the mountains.—In the return it makes to the soil; being eaten with avidity by stock of every kind; growing luxuriantly on all soils—even the poorest; binding the loosest and most barren tracts; preventing the washing of hill sides and the widening of gullies; we find advantages in the Bermuda grass—so inimical to the cotton and potato culture—which no other enjoys. In looking exclusively to the permanent pastures and meadows, its inextirpable character is one of its highest recommendations. A large extent of the pine land region of the State fitted mainly for the raising of stock, might most advantageously be sown in this grass.

* "An enterprising farmer of Greenville," says the Hon B. F. Perry, "a few years ago sold \$100 worth of Herds grass from three or four acres of land deemed worthless."

† On the authority of Mr. Affleck of Mississippi, 100 lbs. of this grass will afford upwards of 50 lbs. of dried hay of unsurpassed nutritive quality; and, as a regular crop, 5 tons per acre each season on good lands can be reaped. It might here be appropriately remarked, that 2 tons of timothy and 3 of clover are far above a medium yield at the North.

If, as some affirm, it is the weeds and hardy *carex*, and not the heat of the climate that frustrate all our endeavors to acclimate the best grasses* of other countries, then a remedy in part will be found in repeated mowings which by destroying the weeds soon convert lands unfit for grain into good meadows.

In the selection of grass seeds, or in their mixture, the nature of the soil, the supply of water to which the habits of each are best adapted, and the objects which the farmer has in view, are considerations to be duly weighed. Some grasses are early, nutritious and productive, yet requiring more than two years to arrive at perfection.—These are better fitted for permanent pasture, than alternate husbandry. Others, though highly nutritious, yield no aftermath; hence valuable for hay, but not for feeding purposes, if sown by themselves.—Again, there are grasses coming to perfection early, having leaves abounding in alimentary matter, but whole culms or stalks being comparatively worthless, render them profitable only for feeding purposes. As the nutritive property of grasses depends chiefly on the sugar which they contain, accurate knowledge on this subject is important, not only in reference to the providing of food, but as connected with the power of the grasses to impoverish the soil. The farmer should also know, that all kinds of grasses contain in the outer parts of their leaves and stalks a large quantity of silicic acid, and potash in the form of silicate of potash. The want of this salt is the reason why on sandy and calcareous soils a luxuriant crop of grass is never found†. In most cases, our failure to naturalize several

* Mr Ruffin is of opinion, that its locality and the perfection of its growth, are fixed much more by the peculiarity of soil, than by latitude, and that by marling and liming, neither the sandy soil nor hot and dry climate of Virginia have prevented the raising of profitable crops of clover.

† Liebig.

of the best grasses of other climes is probably owing to the inadequacy or injudicious application of the means so generally adopted. A resort to other ways and better digested modes, aided by the incentive of associated strength, would definitely settle a question of increasing interest, even to the lower division of our State. There are over 300 species of grass, and although perhaps all of them have their favorite situations, yet by intelligent management, many might become naturalised without losing a single valuable quality. As it is certain that the fertility of the soil is the first element of success, it is equally true as a general rule, that lime or marl is the most necessary of all fertilizers. Where either is used, or if on sandy lands, clay be applied, the soils will then be in a condition to support a very superior description of grasses to those it had been accustomed to produce. Until, however, experiments, instituted and perseveringly prosecuted by our local agricultural societies, shall have satisfied the community on the many interesting points involved in the general inquiry, to the raising of our native grasses ought the prudent farmer to direct his efforts. Of these, the Crab or Crop grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) and the Crowfoot (*Eleusina Indica*) are the best for hay, and thrive in cultivated grounds from June until frost. The rice grass‡ (*Leersia Orizoides*) common to all parts of the State, but flourishing only in running water, the swamp grass and the "woods grass‡" are also of great value.—

‡ In appearance and its affinity for water, it strongly resembles the plant from which it derives its name. The hay is cured with one day's sun, and with ordinary care 3 tons per acre are readily reaped. It grows from 3 to 4 feet high. All cattle eat it with avidity.—HON. C. C. PINCKNEY.

‡ This grass is perennial and springs up in the woods after they are burned in winter. It lasts all summer, and provides sufficient food for sheep during the entire winter, except when snow is on the ground, which is very seldom, and usually lasts only a few days. The "woods grass" is confined principally to that strip of country from 20

The wild Okra, (*Viola pabrata*) the Partridge berry, (*Mitchella repens*) the wild pea-vine and several other esculents, flourish in the most natural pastures from early spring until November.

The conviction on the public mind has long been that the hay grasses cannot be successfully grown in the Southern States. In obedience to what appears the law of nature, it is undeniable, that the grasses do acquire in northern countries a succulency and consistency unattainable in warmer latitudes. Forced to a rapid fructification before they have had time to concoct their juices, the meadows of the South do not afford provender sufficiently rich and nutritious to raise and keep animals in a thrifty condition without grain. This, however, is only theoretically true; experience has not yet confirmed it.

It is an encouraging fact, that the small quantity of domestic hay, the produce of the neighboring parishes, sold in Charleston, has usually commanded within 12½ cents per hundred lbs. as much as that so extensively imported from the Northern and Eastern States. Whether the market price affords a correct criterion of the difference in intrinsic value between the domestic and foreign article, no means of positive ascertainment exists. That the former nevertheless is a readily vendible commodity and at compensating prices too, is of itself one of the many indications that several crops unknown to our state are yet to reward well directed industry. In each of the three great divisions of South Carolina there is an immense extent of ground peculiarly adapted to permanent pastures, and nearly an equally large area well suited to the hay grasses. That in all of our fenny lands, including many of the swamps where the substratum is sand, to seed them

to 30 miles wide, and extending through North and South Carolina, east of the Blue Ridge.—
MON. MR. SIMPSON.

down in grass, would in a series of years, prove to be a more profitable investment than if cultivated in cotton, rice or corn, I feel warranted in stating, if a few experiments may be relied upon. Much of the brackish lands of the State furnish a soil almost too rich for cultivation in any of our staple commodities—certainly for cotton. On these, one shallow ploughing, in the spring, has been known to produce a crop of crab grass 4 feet high, and averaging 3 tons per acre. These considerations and facts show that, in the establishment of meadows for the raising of stock, or the making of hay for sale, the contest between the producer here and abroad will be in the quality and not the quantity of the article. If to the acre as large a yield may be expected on similar lands in this State, the getting it to market earlier by one or two months, in addition to other obvious advantages, will in a great measure, if not fully, compensate for the difference in the value of nutritive matter which is accorded to plants of a cooler region. That lands in grass will produce a larger net profit than when planted in grain, has long been most satisfactorily ascertained in those countries of Europe where agriculture, from necessity has attained a very high state of improvement. In the cultivation of the grasses, not only great profit, at an inconsiderable expenditure of labor is realized, but a vast amelioration of the soil is the certain result. It is a practical knowledge of this two-fold benefit which render the lands of Holland higher in value than those of any other country; which induces their calculating cultivators to prefer the importation of bread stuffs to a diminished rearing of their grass crops; and which influences the British farmer to pay for the rent of meadow grounds from \$10 to \$20 per acre. In this country, for the same reason the rents, profits and prices of land, are the highest where grass receives the most attention.

To the farmer who is the owner only of a few slaves, or whose landed estate is small, the subject of the grasses, whether to be mown for hay, or used for grazing, is one of paramount interest. That he should look to this crop as the one best calculated, under the circumstances in which he is placed to, yield him the highest remuneration, if the experience of the best farmers in other sections of our country, and in the old world, do not satisfy him, his own experiments, if he can be persuaded to make them, will, it is confidently believed, soon dissipate all doubt he may now entertain of the matter.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The subject of a rotation of crops, it is hazarding but little to assert, is not understood in the cotton growing region; nor perhaps in the United States. The unsoundness of the excretionary theory of De Candolle has at length been satisfactorily determined by a Scotch chemist,* who has re-established the principle, that every plant abstracts from the soil its specific aliment, of which, by long cultivation in a single crop it may be wholly deprived; and that unless this aliment be restored, it must remain unfit for profitable cultivation.—When arable land is allowed to lie fallow for two or three years, its productive capacity becomes greatly improved. By the rotting of the grass,† which absorbs no potash, and the decomposition of the substances by which the same ingredients are let free, it is again enabled to reward the labor of the husbandman. The fact and the reason soon led to a broader field of examination. It is now known that the injury to the land

* Alfred Gyde, who has shown that the minute excretions of plants have the same composition with their sap. He watered plants with a solution of their excretions not only without injury, but to their manifest benefit.

† Grass contains carbon, 45 per cent.; hydrogen 5; oxygen, 38; nitrogen, 1½, and ashes, 9 per cent.

from a green crop is less than if it had been allowed to ripen. According to the chemical researches of M. Saussure, the ashes of the plants of peas (*Pisum Sativum*) when green, contain only 17.25 per cent of Phosphate of lime, but that when ripe, they yield 22 per. cent. The wheat plant which held 10.75 per cent in the flower, contained 11.75 per cent. in its matured state. The same result was obtained from other plants. Broad leaved plants absorb the most from the atmosphere; plants having the smallest system of leaves, most exhaust the soil of common nutritive matter. Plants withdrawing the same aliment from the soil will mutually injure one another, if grown beside each other; on the contrary, if they absorb substances of different kinds, they may not only advantageously be cultivated side by side, but be reared in succession.—Where potash abounds, tobacco might be made to follow wheat and wheat tobacco. In the cereals, phosphates are invariably present; the narcotic plants do not require these salts. The wool of cotton substracts from the soil a mere trace of the phosphate of potassa; the seed 31.53 per cent; the wool 25.44 per cent of the phosphate of lime; the seed 61.51 per cent. The ash of the cotton seed moreover has treble the phosphoric acid, (the most valued mineral constituent of a soil) possessed by the fibre.—Corn takes from the soil less potassa and lime, but more phosphoric acid, than cotton; and sweet potatoes more potassa, but less lime and phosphoric acid. The main crops of the planter, therefore, absorb the same ingredients from the soil, though in different proportions. The practice of planting oats on land set apart for cotton is obviously injurious, especially if the cotton stalks are removed or burnt; for not only do you prevent a large return to the soil of the very elements it most needs, but a crop succeeds which robs it of a considerable portion of potash.*

*The reason why oats exhaust lands is here explained.

The curing of potato vines is a severe blow to the land from which they are taken. When the vines are given back to the soil, the potato is not an exhausting crop.*

The general question is now presented, what plants ought to succeed each other? Manifestly those which receive their nourishment from the atmosphere, should follow the plants that owe their strength and maturity to the elements of the soil to succeed others, which call for some other. Perpendicular-rooting plants to take the place of such as root horizontally, and broad-leaved plants those that have a small system of leaves. The grasses and cereals take up a large quantity of silica from the soil; turnips, the beet and Irish potato, potash; the pea, tobacco, and clover, lime; wheat, phosphate of lime; cotton, Indian corn and the sweet potato, potassa, lime and phosphoric acid; these three, therefore, should not succeed each other, unless the land be allowed to rest one season, and appropriate manure applied. White crops should follow green crops. The former exhausts the soil of nitrogen; the latter fixes in the soil nitrogen derived from the soil. The large quantity of phosphoric acid, lime and potassa which the cotton seed contains, is the reason of its value as a manure, and why soils long cropped with cotton becomes unproductive. Without attempting to express an opinion as to the best rotation for the

ordinary crops of the State, I ask your attention to two instruments of amelioration and improvement, which in practice are not appreciated as their intrinsic value demands; these are the sweet potato (*Convolvulus Batatas*) and the cow pea. In all suggested rotations, roots seem to have been designedly omitted. Now, these perform a highly important office. By tap rooted and tuberous-rooted plants, a thorough opening and deep piercing of the soil is effected, and if hogs be allowed to gratify their appetite by their own labor, a very economical and effectual subsoil plowing is secured. By the labor of this animal the best results even on the light and blowing lands of the Sea Islands have been obtained; and of all the instruments for the extirpation of nut grass, their snout is the best. The large return which the potato makes to the soil by which its exhausting power is much reduced, if not entirely overcome, and the fine condition in which it leaves the ground, are advantages which few plants enjoy.—In the reclamation of land long made sterile by broom grass, the potato slip crop, easily planted and attended, will be found an economical agent. To our southern country the potato is an invaluable root. A native of Peru,* it is not known when or by whom its culture was introduced into the United States. This great crop is to the slave-holding States, what the Irish potato is to the people of the Emerald Isle. The cheapness of its production; the wholesomeness and nutritious quality of the food; the facility of cooking it; independent of its advantages as a tillage crop; are so many

*These considerations go far to prove, that alternate husbandry is not unworthy of the most serious notice of the planter as well as farmer.—The low latitudes is the home of the insect tribe which multiply rapidly in proportion to the heat and moisture of the climate. To their propagation and extension, the improvident efforts of man powerfully contribute. Oliver, a member of the Institute of France, has satisfactorily ascertained, that the increase of insects is illimitable; when the same soil presents the same crop for several years in succession, or even crops of analagous species. But when a crop intervenes, on which these insects cannot live, as peas, after cotton or corn, then the whole race of these insects perish from the field for want of proper nourishment for their larvae.

*While Pizarro was in the bay of Tumbes, "balsas," says Prescott in his conquest of Peru, vol. 2, p. 273, "were seen steering for the vessel laden with bananas, plantains, yuca Indian corn sweet potatoes, pine apples, &c." Again, page 327, a large portion of the Island of Puna, lying at no great distance from the Bay of Tumbes, (south latitude about 3° 40') bloomed with plantations of cacao, of the sweet potato, and the different products of a tropical climate.

reasons in favor of its extended culture for a more bountiful supply, and even for the foreign market. Its admitted liability to rot, unfits it, it is said, for exportation. If, however, as soon as dug, they be packed away in air tight barrels, there is no reason why they should not keep as well as in hills and cellars. Ripening so early in the season, they might be made an article of profitable traffic, as a vegetable for the northern and eastern markets. In delicacy and sweetness of flavor, and amount of nutriment, the Irish potato, is far inferior to it. As food for stock of all kinds, it is much to be preferred to the ruta бага turnip; and as the yield per acre is greater on land equally good, the culture of the one should yield to that of the other. It may in fine be asserted, that this esculent will yield more solid nutritious matter, alike congenial to the constitution of beast and man, to the same space than any other plant known to the cultivator of the ground, and at a less cost.*

* Since the reading of this paper before the society, the two following interesting facts have been communicated to the writer by Mr. John Townsend of Edisto Island.

1. Between the 5th of November last, when he dug a portion of his slip potato crop, and the 26th of the same month, when the remainder was hoisted, the increase of the common yam, as determined by the product of four beds, was 11 lbs. per bed of 105 feet, or 924 lbs. per acre; and of the yellow yam, 47 lbs per bed, or 3948 lbs. per acre. At 50 lbs. per week, (the usual quantity is 42 lbs.) the increased yield of the former would support one laborer for 18 weeks, and the latter for 78 weeks.

2. The average product of 4 beds of the common yam was 138 lbs., equivalent to 11,592 to the acre; of the yellow yam, 231 lbs., or per acre 19,404 lbs. At 50 lbs. a week, the former would furnish food enough for one person for 4 years, 5 months and 3 weeks; the latter for 7 years and 6 months, or a family of 6 members for 1 year and 3 months.

The first fact admonishes the planter to await the coming of frost before he begins the harvesting this crop; the second, that by judicious selection and proper cultivation, 1-6, or certainly $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre per working hand, it is only necessary to plant. This will give food enough for 6 months for the plantation.

THE COW PEA.

Of all fodder crops, there is none equal to this pea, which is emphatically the clover of the Southern country. It is adapted to all dry soils; most abundantly rewards the labor bestowed upon it; derives its chief nourishment from the atmosphere; and affords in the grain and cured haulms or straw, highly nutritious and healthy food for stock of every description. As a manure crop for weak soils, whether it be reaped or plowed under before or after it attains maturity,* it is deservedly entitled to occupy the very first rank. Of the value of the field pea of this country, and of Europe, inferior in its meliorating properties to the cow pea, the analyses of Payan and Boussingault, have furnished us with certain information. It appears then, that with regard to the straws of the small grains pea straw, as a fertilizer, is worth from 5 to 9 times as much, and that it actually equals farm yard dung. Experiments in this State with the cow pea seem to confirm this opinion. On exhausted clay hills, nearly too poor to be furnished with a meagre covering of vegetation, the annual planting of peas, though the fruit as well as the stalks and vines, were regularly removed, have been made to yield, in two or three years, fair crops of corn, oats and wheat. The late William Lowndes, on his farm in the vicinity of Charleston, planted peas and oats, alternately plowing in the former in autumn as a manure for the latter. By this means in 3 consecutive years he realized successively 8, 15, and 30 bushels of oats per acre; in other words, every year the crop was doubled. Cotton on the sandy lands of the seashore, that succeeds peas, exhibits the appearance of having been aided in its productive power by

* Plants in drying, lose the nitrogen contained in their sap, give up their saline matters, and are resolved more or less completely into carbonic acid, which escapes into the air, and is so far lost.

—LIEBIG.

the best manure known to the planter.—Clay land however, is better adapted to its culture, and where its enriching effects are more surely developed.

* * * * *

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Review of the Farmer and Planter.

GUANO. In the October number of your journal we find an article extracted from the Edgefield Advertiser, on this fruitful theme, claiming for it wonderful results. We trust gentlemen will be as particular in noting and reporting the number of bales cotton, bushels corn, &c., from the use of Guano, as they have been in noticing the luxuriant looks of the crop in the spring. We stick to our old opinion repeatedly expressed, that there is great danger of the Guano mania doing more harm than good. We may be "killing the goose to get the golden egg."

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH. AGRICULTURAL APPRENTICES, &c. A capital *melange* of Abbeville. He has handled the apprenticeship humbug without gloves, and it deserved it. Abbeville speaks of "penning up everything in the form of gubbish that accumulates around the homestead." In August, unless his heaps are carefully covered with clay, charcoal dust or plaster, he certainly will provoke more serious "malarial influences" than he will allay. In this climate, and in all climates, you may say large masses of putrefying vegetable and animal matter in autumn are dangerous.

NITRATE OF SODA. 100 lbs. nitrate of soda and 200 lbs. common salt (chloride of soda) per acre increased the yield of wheat nine bushels per acre. It is all stuff. The grain of wheat contains only a trace of soda or chlorine, and the straw very little more. The increased yield was owing to other causes.

DOGS AND SHEEP. Jack Brown comes down pretty hard upon Ring, Joter and

Gumbo; but it's no use; the more you beat a dog the more he'll love you. Every dog has his day, and their day has been so long among us that they may argue plausibly enough "*mancipat usus*," and "*revenon anos monton*," as they please. But as a tax upon dogs would fall heavily upon a large class who own no other sort of personal property, we beg leave to offer an amendment to Jack Brown's proposition, that is, to allow each man vote according to the strength of his dogs; for it would be manifestly unjust to allow him who has no fancy for either Tray, Blanch or Sweetheart to weigh against one who numbers mongrel puppy, whelp and hound, and cur of low degree amongst his household gods.

CORN AND COTTON. Our friend M. is clearly right—yes, everybody will agree with him—but the duce of it is, half the world will ask your advice when they never expect to follow it, and the other half are like direction posts, always pointing the way to a place, but never going there.

GRAPE CULTURE. We know nothing about making wine, but we do know that the the Isabellá, Herbeimont Madeira, Bland Madeira, Lenoir and Scuppernong can be cultivated successfully, and with very little trouble, and for domestic use there is no fruit more delicious or healthful.

DOES GUANO PRODUCE RUST IN COTTON? We do not think it does, necessarily. We had quite as much rust in fields this year where there was no Guano as where it was. This has been a "rusty" season.

TO PRESEVE POSTS. All nonsense. Does not the sap run down the pores as well as up? Cut your posts in August, and char the butts six inches above "wind and water" line is the best advice we can give; try it.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME. "*Caveat Emptor.*" The world is in a fair way of becoming demented on the subject of fancy manures.

The press for some time has been drugged with all manner of puffs of all sorts of things, and there can be no better proof wanted that impositions, gross and innumerable, have been practiced by dealers than the contrariety of results. Simple sulphate of lime is not readily soluble, and unless prepared as a super phosphate, of very little account as a manure. A great deal too much has been claimed for even the best preparations, and the agricultural community had as well be on their guard. More anon.

NATIONAL CATTLE CONVENTION. Dr. Warder complains that we gave his work a severe rap on account of its locality, and challenges us to point to an objectionable expression in his pages. Very clever, this, of the Doctor. He shows his good sense by "writing horticulture, and leaving the domestic institutions to their proper sphere." But we will lose nothing by being on our guard. The late cases of Harper and Putnam are very suggestive. We have agricultural journals of our own—adapted to our own latitude, devoted to our own domestic institutions—let us support them. There can be no harm in that, and whenever Dr. Warder will furnish us with some evidence of a Southern journal's being patronized, read or extracted from, north of Mason and Dixon's line—much less a kind word spoken of us—we will acknowledge the corn.

THE "NEW SELF-LIFTING SUBSOIL PLOW," now so lauded at Northern Fairs, and in Northern papers, was stolen from the Farmer and Planter's columns, and no credit has ever been given for it.

HOG RAISING. Eccentric has given us a very sensible article—good advice—but like a great deal of good advice, hard to follow. The truth is, where cotton is the main crop, there is precious little time left for anything but cotton. You may talk to a man about barley lots, clover lots, lucerne lots, a patch

of this and a patch of that, and they all echo, "No time, for I can't leave my cotton." It is just about as hard work for a cotton planter to practice these little experiments of farm economy as it is for an old soaker to pass a doggerly without taking a drink.

BROOMSEDGE.

Big Branch, October, 1854.

Adulteration of Liquors.

Eminent chemists assert, says the Albany Evening Journal, that nine-tenths at least of all the liquors consumed in the United States are more or less drugged. To say that half of all that pretends to come across the Atlantic is wholly manufactured on this side of it, would be to fall short of the truth.

There are numbers who live and thrive by such nefarious trade. Long practice in the use of sugar of lead, capsicum, acids, aloes, juniper berries, verdigris, logwood, &c. in varying and nicely graduated proportions, has enabled them to bring the art to a degree of perfection that seems almost fabulous. Cheap monongahela whiskey brought into their vaults by the hogshead, comes out bottled and ready for sale as Madeira, Cogniac, Champagne, Pale Brandy, Cream of the Valley, and old Port. In these, the color, flavor and smell of the originals will be so closely imitated, that experienced taste is deceived by them. So complete and minute are their operations, that not only are foreign brands forged, and the shape of bottles, the devices of seals and corks imitated, but even artificial dust and cobwebs are fabricated to give them an air of respectable antiquity.

If other proof of this were needed, besides the results of chemical analysis, it might be found in the facts, that more Port is drunk in the United States in one year than passes through the Custom House in ten; that more champagne is consumed in America alone than the whole Champagne district produces; that Cognac brandy costs four times as much in France where it is made, as it is sold for in our corner grogeries; and that the failure of the whole grape crop in Madeira produced no apparent diminution in the quantity, nor at all corresponding increase in the price of the wine.—

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

[From the North Carolina Farmer's Journal.]

Farm Economy.

There is, perhaps, nothing in which the farmers of North Carolina are so deficient, as in the economy of their general farm management. But, says the "wise-acre" farmer, "what does this man mean by talking to me about economy in farm management, when I know that it is a principal study with me to be as saving as possible with everything about the farm. I use the hoe until it is worn as small as my hand; an axe until the bevil is worn entirely off, a plow until the point and mould board are in such a condition as to require twice the amount of labor to execute the same work that a good plow would, if used." These, with many others of what we call extravagances, are regarded by many farmers as strict economy. "A penny saved is a penny gained," says the immortal Franklin, and how many might be saved, which are lost by farmers, using badly worn-out tools instead of good ones. Only think for a moment how much more work a hand can accomplish with a good tool than an indifferent one. This want of economy is not, we are sorry to say, confined to tools upon the farms, but it may be seen in every feature of our farming; look, for instance, how much is generally paid out by our farmers for mules and horses, all of which they could raise themselves with one-half the expense at which they now obtain them. As an instance of the great loss we yearly sustain in this way, we will mention here that we were told a short time since by a highly intelligent farmer in Edgecombe county, that he had made an estimate of the money paid for mules during the last year, by the farmers of that county, and to his perfect astonishment, the amount was nearly forty thousand dollars. While upon this part of our subject, we will remark that every farmer after having been engaged in the business for three years time should raise his own mules. It should be done in this way: it is understood that every farmer who manures to any extent during winter, must have some extra teams to enable him to do his hauling and heavy plowing, and instead of using mules for this purpose, let him get large, well-formed mares, and so arrange it that they do not work during the summer at all, and let them drop their colts in July or August, and by

the latter part of the fall, the colt will have a good start, and will suffer but little if any injury from the mother being worked.— There is much unnecessary loss sustained in manures by our farmers, which, with a little more care, might be easily avoided.— It seems really inconsistent to see a farmer eagerly seeking after guano, lime, bone dust, and plaster, to apply to his land, when he has neglected his barn-yard manure, containing the same elements these substances contain, and in a state of solution too, which renders them available at once as food for plants. We will carry this subject farther, and speak of one act of extravagance, of which nine-tenths of our farmers are guilty, and that is, in cultivating too much land. Let a farmer reflect for a moment and see what he gains by tilling a field which does not produce more than three barrels of corn or seven bushels of wheat or oats. This amount will about pay expenses of cultivation, and the farmer who tills such land is left annually without any surplus, and his land is wearing down, year after year. We ask, would it not be economy in such a farmer to till less land, sell one-half of his farm and apply the proceeds to the improvement of the balance. We ask our readers to think of what we have here suggested, and for the future, endeavor to use only good tools, raise their own stock, and cultivate small farms and cultivate them well.

Back Plowing.

There is one subject which I would wish to call the attention of farmers at this time to, I mean back plowing, that is turning the furrow from the fence or wall.

This may seem at first view of but little consequence, but in reality is of some importance. I should say there should be some dozen or more furrows turned on each side, towards the centre, and particularly on the lower side.

Practicing this mode, much of the best loam, the very best and richest soil, would be saved, which now oftentimes is suffered to wash under the wall and does no one any good except to make brakes and briars grow rank and stout. But farmer Hurry says he can't stop this year—he has got so much to do, but will attend to it another year. Another year, finds him with the same excuse, and equally ready to put it off till another

years. But this is not the time, to reform and improve. To day, is a very good time to begin. It may storm tomorrow, and then boys we shall have enough to do to dry our clothes, keep out of the wet, and do what must be done, without branching out on every new game. Yes yes, now is a good time to make improvements, and after we get finely begun, one good thing will lead to another, till we shall soon find ourselves surrounded with good deeds and good works. H.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To the Agricultural Association of Laurens District, at its Annual Meeting, held at Laurens C. H. on the 27th Sept. 1854:

ON GRASSES.

Not having had the opportunity of consulting the other members of the Committee, who were instructed to report on the "Grasses suited to this locality." I am under the necessity of making my report alone. "Grass," says Prof. Martyn, "vulgarly forms one single idea, and a husbandman, when he is looking over his enclosure does not dream that there are upwards of 300 species of grass, of which 30 or 40 may be at present under his eye. They have scarcely had a name, besides the general one, till within these 20 years; and the few particular names which have been given them are far from having obtained general use, so that we may fairly assert that the knowledge of this most common and useful tribe of plants is yet in its infancy."

As the time of the Society will not permit a lengthy detail, I will proceed at once to notice such grasses as I think "best suited to our locality"—and 1st of BROOMSEDGE: This is a species of the genus *carex* of which there are many. This very common grass is too well known to require description—it is often mentioned by the farmer with a tone of contempt. This is only one instance of many of our proneness to slight useful things because they are common, or easily to be obtained. Besides seizing our lands when turned out, and preventing their washing, a property of itself in an old country of incalculable value, it makes from the middle of April till the end of June, of almost the only pasturage we have for our cattle and sheep. I can say from experience that with a proper allowance of salt and some dry food, such as straw or shucks

it will keep our cattle in good condition. It may be well here to notice the remarkable fact that cow peas thrive well in a field where Broomsedge has been turned under. This is the more important as every one must have noticed no other plant will do so.

2d. CRAB GRASS—*Digitaria Sanguinalis*—It is singular that in the "Farmer's Dictionary," compiled by a Northern man, the word Crab Grass is not to be found. In the South, however, in our cotton fields it is sufficiently well known by that name.—My business with it, however, is as a grass for grazing and hay. Every one knows that through the months of July, August and September, this is one of our best dependences for the pasture of our stock; coming in, too, when Broomsedge is getting too hard and bitter. On our fresh lands and by proper manuring of our old lands, we might have any quantity of this grass. Maj. S. Powell, of Alabama, measured several acres of Crab Grass in his corn field: From the first acre on highland, he saved 2,675 lbs of nicely cured hay; from the 2d acre, which was bottom or slough land, the yield was 3,987 lbs. He felt assured that from a ton to a ton and a half could have been saved from each acre of his corn land. Maj. P. is of opinion that it is more nutritious than Northern hay, and answers better for mules and horses than fodder. Now, in the Patent Office reports for 1851, we read in N. York, from clover and timothy, 'two tons of cured hay per acre are a good yield.' In N. Hampshire, 'average yield per acre, 1½ tons.' In Connecticut, 'from 1 to 2 tons are raised to the acre,' &c. And this is done by aid of manure, lime and plaster.—Is it not probable that with the same management our crab grass would exceed this?

3d. Wild rice grass and wild oat grass sometime spring up spontaneously and grow luxuriantly in our bottoms. I have sometimes cut many tons for hay. It makes coarse provender, and is not much relished by cattle—they will eat it however, if it is sprinkled with brine. So much for the native grasses.

4th. CLOVER—This is not properly a grass though commonly ranked with them. In the Northern States it is greatly esteemed, not only for the purposes of grazing and hay, but also to be turned in as a fertilizer. It is there considered the basis of all good

husbandry, both enriching and sweetening the land. The few attempts to raise it in this locality have not been very encouraging. In cool, wet seasons it has appeared to do pretty well, but more generally our climate has seemed to be too hot and dry for it. Mr. Affleck says that with a bushel or two of plaster per acre it would do well in the climate of Mississippi. It would be well therefore, to give it a further trial, and treat it with plaster. If it could be made to thrive with us as it does at the North, no doubt it might be the means of renovating our lands; but so long as cotton is our Alpha and Omega, what chance is there that we shall grow clover or any other renovating crop? To this list I might add lucerne, white clover and herds grass, each of which may be made to grow well in this locality, and under proper management might be made profitable. I might add, too, Bermuda grass, musquit and gaura grass; but I hasten on to my 5th and last division, the great Southern renovator—"the Rescue Grass" of Mr. Iverson of Ga.

In the February number of the Farmer and Planter he says it is a winter grass which will graze horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., from Nov. to June, and keep them fat; that then, the stock being withdrawn, it will yield as much hay per acre, and more than timothy, clover, or the blue grass of Kentucky; that it is as nutritious as barley, and that stock are as fond of it; that it will reclaim worn out fields; yea more, he says "that when followed by our corn field pea, it gives the cheapest, the easiest, the simplest, the quickest and most paying plan to reclaim worn out fields, and to refertilize those not yet so, which the ingenuity of man can devise."

He says further that it is never injured by cold, and that it stands our hottest sun; that it does not spread or run so as to be difficult to get rid of; that it can be easily destroyed at any stage before its seeds are ripe, by being plowed under; and lastly, that it requires to be sowed but once, ever reproducing itself through its seeds; that it is an annual, and the roots do the same way as wheat. Again he goes on and says, "I have proof to show that if the field will produce at all, then my grass will reclaim it single handed, but if followed with the pea it will soon make it produce as well, yea, better than it ever did, and that for ages to come." If this be true or,

the half of it be true, then we have to use Mr. Iverson's own emphatic words, "The very thing of all things in the world, we want—a perfect God send."

And if this be true, or the half of it be true, I respectfully submit it to the Society that it is "the grass suited to this locality." I will simply add that each member of this Society should try a small parcel for himself. Many of us are too much afraid of humbugs. We should always try experiments on a small scale and then the loss by failure will be a trifle, and we will have gained, at least some additional experience. Let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. DAVIS.

[From the Unionville Journal.]

"Cutting Timber."

MR. EDITOR.—There are few things connected with agriculture, over which more mystery hangs than cutting timber. Every wiseacre who scouts bookfarming and glories in the name of practical man, could doubtless tell you all about it, but if your experience be like mine, you would find their views as discordant as guess work generally is. "There is a time for all things," we are told by the best authority, and there can be no doubt but there is a time proper for cutting timber. Our own experience has been marked by many changes, and we are now almost as much in the dark as ever, but still hope that science, now having directed her labors directly to our cause, will, at no distant day, throw new light—clear light upon a subject so full of importance to every one. Our first experiment we will remember. A very practical old gentleman of large experience, had been cutting timber for posts, with great care during the winter—having been told, he remarked, by the most experienced that when the timber was quiescent, and had little sap in it and all hard wood, was the proper time. It accidentally occurred, that we needed some posts in the spring, and they were cut without any regard to selection—by the negroes—small timber at that. The old gentleman told us that they would not last longer "than a pudding tied to a cat's tail," but as much to our surprise as his, they were perfectly sound when his posts were rotted down.

We remember reading afterwards, experiments, going to prove that spring--while sap was in the wood--was the proper time to cut timber and set it down as the true theory. An experienced millwright told us also, that it was the proper season. It was not long before we had reason to doubt the correctness of it. In enclosing an old plantation, upon which a great deal of pine timber had recently died, for economy's sake we ordered the dead pine to be split. A great portion of the farm was enclosed by this sort of timber, in the spring, finding more fence necessary, we sent the hands into a fine oak forest hard by, to save time, and built the remainder of new red, white and spanish oak rails--to our amazement--this part of the fence, although in a clear old field, exposed to the sun all day, rotted down and required repair before the dead pine fence, which was excluded from the evening sun by a belt of woods running parallel to it.

We have now got posts made of large post oak 12 x 12, which were nearly all heart--set in the ground in 1841, they are not as sound as a post oak post dug up a few days ago, which was set on the same farm 30 years ago. We have some posts all heart, which have rotted down in a few years, and others with very little heart same sort of wood, but cut at a different time, perfectly sound. There must be something then in the season--what is it?

We have seen it gravely asserted, and repeatedly indorsed by intelligent men, that a post set in the ground reversed, would outlast one set as it grew. It is sheer nonsense, as a moments reflection might convince any one. The part of a post which always rots, is between wind and water, right at the ground. It is not that water is carried up the pores of the wood more easily in the upright position--because we all know that the sap comes down as readily as it goes up. The truth is, we have tried the experiment often enough to be satisfied. It is probable that persons who have tried it successfully, have been led into the belief by a difference in the timber or time of cutting it. The best preventive is to char the post thoroughly from the butt upwards, for six inches above the ground. A writer or two of great experience, have recently declared, that if oak, hickory or chesnut timber be felled, in August, in the second running of the sap and barked, it will

season thoroughly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years.

One declares that from experience he can affirm that rails of post oak and black oak, cut in winter, would last only ten or twelve years, while the same timber, cut in August, would last from 25 to 30 years. He says that he has oak rails, cut in 1808, now perfectly sound. An old wagon maker of Georgia makes the same assertion--but we do not find our wagon makers ready to subscribe to it. It is a matter of growing importance. Our timber is fast disappearing--board trees, rail trees, wagon and carriage timber are all fast falling before the approach of civilization. It is time to look a little into the matter, and lay up for a rainy day. We beg all young beginners to turn their attention to it; as to the old fogies they know too much already to be taught anything. R.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Sheep Husbandry.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In compliance with a promise I made you before I left Laurens, I proceed to give you some account of my success with sheep husbandry. Being naturally fond of stock, and believing that our exhausted lands could be more readily and effectually renovated by the introduction of sheep husbandry, as one of the regular crops of the farm, than by any other system, I determined to try the experiment, and about six years ago began with a small flock of blooded sheep, with which I succeeded so well that I enlarged my flock to the utmost capacity of the farm, and am thoroughly satisfied, after an experience of near six years--four in Laurens District, S.C., and nearly two where I now live, in Cass County, Georgia--that no branch of our farming interest pays so great a return for the outlay as our flock, and believe, to-day, that two-thirds of the farms and plantations in the upper and middle districts of South Carolina and Georgia could make it more profitable to raise wool than cotton, and that the crop is liable to fewer disasters, notwithstanding the popular opinion to the contra-

ay. And in the course of a few years, instead of barren plains and gullied hills, the present yield of crops could be doubled, and the farm made to "bloom and blossom like the rose."

It is not my purpose to urge upon my brother farmers the entire substitution of wool growing for cotton, at present, but to recommend them to mix it, so as to make it one of the regular crops in your rotation, raising sheep enough to graze off your stubble lands, and such as you choose to rest from the plow, and my word for it, if you do your duty by the sheep, you will find it to your interest to increase the sheep and decrease the cotton, for they are by far the best machines the farmer can use for converting noxious weeds and grass into manure. Col. Randall, in his excellent work on "Sheep Husbandry in the South," says, "It would be good economy for the farmer to keep his neighbor's sheep, without charge, on all briers, or coppiced, unarable lands, if he could not so stock them himself." And by folding them at night, (which we always do to protect them from dogs, unless grazing very near the house,) on the poorest spots, land enough can be enriched to make turnips and other food sufficient to winter them, and leave it in good condition for cropping for several years.

That this is entirely practicable, and not mere theory, the experience of all who have given it a fair trial abundantly proves. And that we must adopt some renovating process, all must know. And that as fine and cheap wool can be grown in the Southern as in the Northern or Western States, has been clearly demonstrated by that eminent wool grower, Mark R. Cockrill, of Tennessee, who grows the finest wool known to the world, beating, at two World's Fairs, all competition, by large odds, notwithstanding the finest Saxony flocks were fully represented. I regard Mr. Cockrill's experi-

ments and success as of much greater importance to the South than the acquisition of Cuba, the building the Pacific Railroad, or any similar political measure, for heretofore the opinion was prevalent that fine wool could not be grown in a warm climate, and if fine wooled sheep were brought South, that their wool would become coarse. But Mr. Cockrill's experience is to the reverse of this.

When I first began to raise sheep I knew nothing of the habits of the different breeds, or their peculiarities, but when I began to investigate the subject, I found them widely different, both in appearance and constitutional organization, and in order to test the merits of the different breeds, bought several kinds, and now have a beautiful lot of grade Bakewell, or Leicesters, a few New Oxfordshires and Cotswolds, a few African Flat Tails, Spanish Merinoes a fine lot, and a lot of lambs, a cross between a Spanish Merino buck and grade Bakewell ewes, that are the prettiest lot of lambs I ever saw, and a fine yearling French Merino ram, from the celebrated flock of S. W. Jewett, of Middlecherry, Vermont.

The Cotswolds, New Oxfordshires and Bakeswells are so similar that it requires a better judge than I am to distinguish them. They are all a large, handsome mutton sheep, yielding a heavy fleece of coarse wool, seem to suffer much from heat and snuffles, and require rich and abundant pastures, but mature at a very early age, and are very good nurses, and as mutton sheep might be made valuable on plantations where rich grazing can be obtained; but they will not do well on scanty pasture.

The African Broad or Flat Tails I have had but a short time. They are natives of the coast of Africa, and seem but little affected by hot weather, noses always clean, and are said to do well on very scanty and coarse herbage. They yield a moderate fleece of coarse wool, and are said to make

superior mutton. They are an unique race, with broad, thick tails, covering the entire rump, long, pendant ears, and are of various colors, red, white, black and spotted. I obtained mine from Col. Singleton, of Richland, who has the only flock of pure breed that I know of in the United States. They were raised from several importations made by Col. Singleton's father from the coast of Africa.

The Spanish Merino (of which we have about fifty ewes and their lambs purchased from Mr. Randall of New York) is a small and rather unsightly sheep, but is very hardy and thrifty, and will do well on pasture where the larger English breeds would starve, yields heavier fleeces in proportion to carcass than any other sheep of superior wool, which commands in market nearly twice as much as the coarse wool. They seem peculiarly adapted to stand either hot or cold weather, are rarely seen with foul noses, or snuffles, and are, in my opinion, the sheep for our wants, being able to subsist on very scanty pasture, will do better on old field pasture than any breed I have ever tried, and being a rangy sheep, are well adapted to mountains and woods range. They will bear close stocking, and readily recover condition when removed from poor to rich pasture.

The French Merino differs from the Spanish only in size and weight of fleece, (frequently yielding as much as thirty pounds;) and are said to be pure bred descendants from the Spanish stock, brought up to their present size by judicious breeding and high feeding.

We are breeding our Spanish ewes to the French buck, to increase the size of the lambs, but I doubt much whether there ever was a better sheep, all things considered, than the old Spanish Merino.

There are thousands of acres of land in the cotton growing States that will not pay for cultivation, being exhausted by excess-

ive cropping, that will furnish summer feed for at least one Merino per acre, thereby making a fair crop without tillage, and gradually improve until again rendered fit for cultivating, that are now lying a barren waste, and an eyesore to their owners. In fact, nearly every farmer and planter in the cotton growing region can grow two flocks of sheep without materially interfering with the regular work of the hands, only requiring one to feed them at night, and turn them to pasture, for which he gets well paid in manure, and with this little trouble his flock will readily pay in semi-annual instalments, in wool and lambs, from fifty to one hundred per cent.

In stocking a farm, due regard should be had to its capacity to furnish grazing, and the selection of the breed of sheep best adapted to the nature of the soil and the convenience for market. If the land is low and rich, and furnishes abundant rich pasture, and a market for mutton is near, then the large English sheep may pay well; but if the land is high and thin, furnishing but scanty pasturage, then the Merino should, by all means, be selected.

The mountain districts of South Carolina and Georgia seem peculiarly adapted to the sheep business, growing almost every variety of herbage, including the wild peavine, affording the best of ranges for at least nine months in the year, while the coves and flat lands grow the grasses and cereal grains to perfection. The lands are cheap, water pure and abundant, and the climate salubrious, offering every inducement that one could desire to facilitate the enterprise; and yet, strange as it may seem, these vast ranges go ungrazed, except by a few scrub cattle. I hope it will not always be so, that such splendid openings for remunerating investments will pass unimproved. Will not some of our capitalists embark in the business, and send out their shepherds, with their flocks, to reap the rich harvest that na-

ture has prepared for them, even if they have to return to the lower lands in the winter, for in Spain their flocks were formerly driven a distance of three hundred miles to summer pastures, to return home to winter quarters, and still paid fine profits. But we, with all our boasted enterprize, suffer golden harvests to grow ungathered at our very doors. Why is this? Is it for want of capital, energy or intelligence? The only satisfactory reason we can give is, that our people have grown up under the popular prejudice against sheep, believing that they are a worthless, sickly stock, liable to be destroyed daily by their natural enemies, the wolf or worthless cur, or to be carried off by the wholesale, by the many diseases to which they are liable. Against the first objection it is very easily to guard, by having some person with them by day, and folding them at night, in an enclosure high enough to keep them out. As to the diseases, I can only speak from our own experience, that we have lost less by sheep than by hogs, since I began to raise them, and have never lost one that I know of, by a dog. Are not all the crops liable to disaster? And I repeat, that I believe that the wool is a more certain crop than cotton; and moreover, the sheep almost invariably pays his debts, by leaving a fleece sufficient for all outlays on his account, while rains, hailstones, and so forth, beat out our cotton and make it worthless, as we can testify, by sad experience, with the present crop.

Now, as figures cannot err, we will make a few, to show what we think can be done with a few hundred sheep, on our mountain range, and we will close this already too lengthy article, hoping that others will give their views and experience about this important but much neglected subject.

Now, as Merinoes stand high, where they are known, costing more than most persons would like to pay for an entire flock, I would recommend the purchase of common ewes

and Merino rams, by which means a fine woolled race of hardy sheep can be bred, yielding fleeces equal in weight and nearly equal in quality, to the pure bred Merino.

Say we purchase 1000 common ewes at \$1 each,	\$1000
20 Merino bucks at \$20 each,	400
Cost of shepherd, requiring all his time,	150
Shearing by assistants, salt and tar,	50
One year's interest on purchase,	98
Cost of wintering at 30 cts. each,	306
Two thousand and four	\$2004
Credit by 1000* fleeces common wool, at 75 c.,	\$750
20 fleeces Merino wool, at \$2,	40
900 lambs fr'm Merinoes, at \$1 50,	1350-2140
	2004

Leaving balance over 100 per cent. of \$136

Now, I know it will be said that this is too high a calculation, but I think it quite low enough, and let those who doubt its practicability try the experiment and furnish the proof.

Yours, truly, JAMES W. WATTS.
Cartersville, Ga, Sept., 1854.

*A friend, who handed us this communication, gave us an estimate differing somewhat from the above, by deducting 10 per cent. from the number of common fleeces for loss, giving \$675 instead of \$750, which would reduce the profit over 100 per cent. to 61 dollars, instead of 136, as above.—ED. F. & P.

ANTIDOTES.—An exchange gives us the following:

Lard or oil is an antidote for the poison of strychnine, nux vomica, or any poisonous effects of wild cherry, or the peach tree, faxglove or deadly nightshade. The tea of the common garden touch-me-not root is a certain antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake or any other snake.

A LUMP of crystalized sugar exposed to the sun's rays shows the same brilliant hues, if immediately placed in the dark, as a diamond.

Hay Making--A Good Example.

A subscriber in Greenville District writes us:

"I must tell you that I have been cutting hay off the bottom lands for market, which was thought to be quite a novel and slim business with me at the start, but it has turned out to be very profitable, and many would like to do likewise. This hay was much admired and sought after in Columbia last winter. I have some sixty or seventy bales cut this year, and will send it to market. I pack the hay in a cotton screw, put four ropes on it, and it makes as complete bale as that of cotton with bagging and rope—put from 300 to 350 pounds in a bale. I have an idea of sending a bale to the annual Fair in Charleston next month. What do you think of the matter? It requires an essay on grasses to compete for a medal. I am not sufficiently posted up on grasses to give a very learned essay on the subject, but really think the native grasses are decidedly more profitable than any other kind that we could get to grow successfully in this climate.

I can realize more money from making hay than any other crop raised this high up the country. Even crab grass is a profitable business, and I heard a gentleman in Columbia say that he had rather have it than most of the Northern hay they get, which generally is half broomsedge and other inferior grasses. It is but rarely they get a good bale of Timothy and Clover.

I would like to hear from you on the subject. What do you think of Timothy and Clover on my bottom lands?

Yours, truly and respectfully, T. H. S.

REMARKS.—What do we think, friend S.? We think we know that both Clover and Timothy will grow to your astonishment on your bottom lands, especially if properly drained for the former. Knowing the character of your bottoms, as we do,

we can speak with confidence of their productiveness.

We are pleased to hear that you have got possession of the last of those old mills and mill-dams, which have stood and been a curse and a "nuisance a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" to your place, and that you have acted on the advice we long since gave you, to tear all down. You are already beginning to realize the profitable results of such a course. You have now one of the most valuable grass and corn farms in the district. We say grass and corn, for although we know your upland to be as productive of cotton as any lands in the district, yet, with our advice, you will abandon its culture altogether, as should four-fifths of all our farmers and half-way planters in the upper districts of our State. We would not confine you to corn and grass altogether, however. We once saw the best field of wheat on your upland that we ever saw in your district. Oats, also, grow admirably on your land—rye, barley, sweet potatoes, &c. &c. You have no excuse for planting cotton.

By all means send a bale to the Charleston Fair, which has, we understand, been postponed to April next, and if we all live we shall have the pleasure of seeing it there, if not before, at your own home—ED.

Tribute of Respect.

At the regular communication of the Keowee Lodge, No. 70, A. F. M., held in the Lodge Room on the 2d October, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove our worthy Brother, SIMEON DOYLE, from an earthly existence, full of bright prospects, from a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances, from our midst as a beloved and faithful Master Mason, and from the bosom of a dependent and affectionate family; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our Bro. Simeon Doyle, this Lodge is deprived of a highly esteemed and most worthy member, the country of a useful citizen, and his family of a devoted husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That this Lodge sincerely tender a heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be recorded, and a blank page in our Secretary's book be dedicated to the memory of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Doyle, and published in the Keowee Courier and Farmer and Planter.

J. A. EASLEY, Secretary pro tem.

NOTE.—The above resolutions would have been published immediately after their adoption, but for the unavoidable absence of the regular Secretary.

PICKENS C. H., Nov. 6, 1854.

The following resolutions from Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, having been placed at the disposal of this Lodge, were ordered to be published in the Keowee Courier and Farmer and Planter.

R. A. THOMPSON, Secretary.

PENDLETON, Nov. 1, 1854.

At a regular communication of Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, A. F. M., held in their Lodge Room on the evening of the 6th of October, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the wise dispensation of his providence, the Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to call our brother, SIM-EON DOYLE, from his earthly labors, to, we humbly hope, eternal rest and refreshment above; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we have heard, with sincere sorrow, of the death of brother Doyle. Though not a member among us at his death, yet made a Mason in our Lodge, he was known and loved as a worthy brother; and we most cheerfully offer this tribute of respect to his memory.

2d. Resolved, That by the death of brother Doyle the community has lost a good citizen, the Keowee Lodge a just and upright member, and his family an affectionate husband and father.

3d. Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to our sister Lodge and the afflicted family in the heavy loss which they have been called to bear.

4th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed at the disposal of Keowee Lodge. EDWIN A. SHARPE, Secretary.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 12. : : : December, 1854.

WM. B. OWINGS, of Columbus, Miss., is our Agent for the Farmer and Planter, and is authorized to receive payments, give receipts, &c.

Close of Volume 5 Farmer and Planter.

With the present number our labors on the fifth volume of the Farmer and Planter are brought to a close, and we cannot let the occasion pass of availing ourselves of the proper time to tender our warm and sincere thanks to the many friends who have so kindly aided us in our past year's labors. The acquaintance, personally, and through our columns, which has existed with many of our readers, since the commencement of our work, has, we trust, proved mutually beneficial; and we feel warranted in expressing the hope and belief that a continued connection will ultimately with similar or greater advantages to the parties concerned, than has heretofore been our good fortune to realize.

Truly grateful, as we sincerely are, to all who have heretofore so kindly aided us, either as subscribers—as contributors to our pages, whose valuable contributions have given them an interest and our paper a character it otherwise would not have attained—as friends to the good cause in which we have embarked, in procuring subscribers either singly or in getting up clubs—as Post Masters, who, through their polite and gentlemanly bearing, have laid us under especial obligations—in a word—to all who have contributed in any way to extend the circulation of the Farmer

and Planter among their friends and neighbors, allow us to repeat a thousand thanks, good friends.

To editors, to whose courtesy we are so much indebted for kind and favorable notices, from time to time, of our humble labors, we tender our grateful thanks, and assure them that we shall deem ourselves most fortunate if our paper continues worthy their kind regard as heretofore expressed in its favor.

The Farmer and Planter is now the only strictly Agricultural paper in our State. All others that have offered their praiseworthy and valuable services for the advancement of the best and most important interests of the State have been compelled, for the want of patronage, to that alternative which a prudential regard to the pecuniary interest of its proprietors would, long before this, have dictated to them. Their zeal in the cause, however, and a faith that the good sense of the people would gradually but ultimately lead them to abandon the suicidal course heretofore pursued, have urged them on now to the close of the fifth volume of their bantling, and they are happy to say to their friends that they have not been altogether disappointed in their anticipations. The foolish prejudices against "book farming" are yearly giving way to more common sense views, and our present year's subscription list is larger than it has heretofore been, but even now we cannot afford to continue its publication without a considerable addition to our present list of paying subscribers, and we shall be greatly deceived in the good will and exertions of our old friends, both in and out of the State, if it is not greatly increased for volume 6.

We have made arrangements for improvement in our next volume, according to our promise heretofore made, which we think cannot fail to be satisfactory to our patrons, but which will add to our already heavy expenses. In our first volume we introduced the system of *illustrating* agricultural and other subjects by engravings, which we were under the necessity of abandoning for want of adequate patronage. This we shall again attempt, and in this way hope to be able to contribute much to the interest of our future volumes.

We desire, in conclusion, again to call attention to our offer of premiums in the Sept. number. We trust that no few of our friends will enter the

list of competitors, and that they will send up their lists, even if not complete, by the 20th of December; other names may be sent up to the first of March, as they are obtained. Whether our friends may contend for premiums or not, we hope *all* will use their efforts to get up as large clubs as possible in their respective neighborhoods. We invite a Post Masters, and others, who may feel disposed, to act as agents.

A Screw Loose Somewhere.

We are informed by our agent, W. B. OWINGS, at Columbus, Miss., that our subscribers at that office receive their papers either not at all or very irregularly. This we much regret, but cannot account for. We are quite sure the fault is not with us, as the papers to that and all other offices are properly put up and deposited in our Post Office as they come out monthly. It may be that the deranged state of the Post Office at Augusta, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever, has operated unfavorably on many of our subscribers West. Certain it is the fault lies somewhere on the way, or on the P. M.'s at the offices to which the papers are directed.

DADEVILLE BANNER.—Thank you, brother BULGER, for our kind reception, after a long absence. We have much reason to be thankful that we have not "fallen a victim to the yellow fever, or been cut off by the drouth," as you feared, but we very much fear that many of our subscribers West have, as well as yourself, been deprived of our monthly visits, in consequence of the former epidemic in our neighbor city of Augusta. The "Banner" has not reported himself regularly for some time back, probably from the same cause. We thank you for the promised "introduction" to your friends, and trust the acquaintance may prove alike beneficial to us.

RECEIPTS.—Notwithstanding we publish a monthly list of payments to the Farmer and Planter, many of our subscribers on making payments request us to send them a receipt. Now this we cannot do without saddling them with the postage, (unless they enclose a stamp,) which we do not like to do. We are also not unfrequently requested to send a subscriber's account, when he has forgotten how much he owes. Here, again, if he does not enclose a stamp, we must pay the

postage, or tax him with five cents. 'Three cents is not much, to be sure, but "many mickles make a muckle."

The Pendleton Farmers' Society.

The following closely pruned report of the proceedings of the Pendleton Farmers' Society has been handed us by the Secretary for publication. We regret that we have not room for the full reports of the awarding committees in our present number, but will endeavor to give them hereafter, with the reports on grass culture, which are promised us.

FARMERS' HALL, PENDLETON, }
October 12, 1854. }

This (second Thursday,) being the anniversary of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, the Society met according to adjournment, when, in consequence of the resignation of the late President, Dr. H. C. MILLER, Mr. ELAM SHARPE, Vice President, took the chair. Other officers present: W. H. D. GAILLARD, Secretary and Treasurer; Major GEORGE SEABORN, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

The Secretary having read the proceedings of the last meeting of the Society, Major R. F. Simpson offered the following resolution: That a committee of two members be appointed to examine the Constitution and Bye-laws, revise the same, and report to this Society to-morrow. Major George Seaborn and Major R. F. Simpson were appointed.

Major R. F. Simpson being called upon, gave some interesting information upon the culture and value of the Oregon Pea.

Mr. J. B. Adger gave an interesting and gratifying account of his success in an experiment recently made upon the cultivation of the grasses, a mixture of Timothy, Clover, Herds and Orchard grass, from which he cut the first season about two tons per acre.

Mr. Latta also gave some account of his success and future prospects in the cultivation of the grasses. Mr. Latta is using the super phosphate of lime more extensively than any other gentleman in the up country, but is not yet able to report satisfactorily the result.

Mr. Latta was followed by Major George Seaborn, in some general remarks on the culture of the grasses in the South, a busi-

ness in which he has no doubt of success, with the proper and necessary preparation and future cultivation. He also sustained Major Simpson in his remarks on the Oregon pea, from his experience with its culture the present year—compared its growth on poor land and its power to withstand the effects of drought with the cow pea—the former retaining its leaves in a green and luxuriant state of growth, whilst the latter shed most of its leaves and ceased almost to grow or bear fruit.

The Society then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Col. A. P. CALHOUN, President.
J. W. CRAWFORD, Vice President.
W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sec. & Treas.
Maj. GEO. SEABORN, Cor. Sec. & Lib.

A list of premiums for the present year (heretofore published in the F. and P.) having been furnished the President to enable him to appoint committees on the same, the Society adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13, 1854.

The Society met according to adjournment. The President took the chair and called the Society to order.

The committee to whom were referred the revising the Constitution made their report, which was received and adopted.

Maj. R. F. Simpson moved the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to have 100 copies of the Constitution and Bye-laws printed for the use of the Society. Adopted.

Major J. D. Wright moved that a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the President shall be chairman, as an executive committee, to meet whenever the chairman shall notify them, to whom all matters in relation to premiums and other business necessary to be done shall be submitted and decided, and of which three shall constitute a quorum. Adopted.

Major R. F. Simpson moved that the President be requested to deliver an address at the next annual meeting. Adopted.

Major G. Seaborn moved that no object submitted for a premium shall receive the same unless the awarding committee shall deem it worthy of such premium, subject to the decision of the Society. Adopted.

Major Simpson moved that the President appoint as many committees as the resident

members will make, and that to each committee shall be assigned a subject on which they shall be required to report at the next annual meeting, which was also adopted.

The committees to award premiums made the following reports, [reports postponed.—ED.] when premiums were awarded as follows:

For the best Stallion, to Mr. John Maxwell,	\$8 00
For best Jack, to Dr. C. B. Stone,	5 00
" " Jennet, to John Maxwell,	5 00
" " Bull, to Col. A. P. Calhoun,	5 00
" " Cow, " " " "	5 00
" " Sheep, (Bakewell,) W. R. Calhoun,	3 00
Best Spanish Merino, to J. S. Latta,	3 00
Best Boar and Sow, each \$3, to J. S. Latta,	6 00
Best Oxen, to J. B. Adger,	5 00
" Mules, to J. R. Sheeler and J. W. Crawford, each	1 50
Best Plows, (Sinclair's) J. W. Crawford,	1 00
Best Plow, (Rich's,) T. L. Lewis,	1 00
" Farming Implements, to J. B. Adger,	5 00
Best Straw Cutter, to J. B. Adger,	1 00

The Discretionary Committee report the following premiums:

For a full-blooded Cashmere Goat, to J. T. Latta,	2 00
Best Heifer Calf, to J. B. Adger,	2 00
" Bull Calf, to E. Sharpe,	2 00
" Boar Pig, (Suffolk) J. B. Adger,	1 00
" Filly, to Dr. R. D. Maxwell,	2 00
" Woolen Socks, to Miss Clayton,	50

The Rescue Grass.

We have received from Mr. IVERSON the following letter, which will, we are sure, be read with much interest by many of our readers.

A friend informed us recently that he had discovered the Rescue grass growing wild in his brother's yard, a place he is now improving one mile from Greenville, on the Pendleton road. We supposed he was mistaken, but he seemed to be positive of its identity, having seen it growing in Texas. The spot on which it was found, if we are not mistaken, was an old camping ground, and the seed may possibly have been dropped there by some wagon all the way from Texas.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov., 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read the letter of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Montgomery, Ala., published in your last number, with much interest. I was gratified also at the remarks you were pleased to make relative to the resemblance between the Rescue and the Oat grass. You are right in your belief that they are not the same. The Rescue grass, or more properly *Ceratochloa Breviaristata*, is not an oat, never was, nor, indeed, ever will be. It is a distinct variety of grass, and ever will remain so. I have very high authority upon this subject. In the month of May, 1853, I got my friend, Dr. Hugh Neisler, of Ala., (of very considerable reputation as a botanist, but who was unable to say what it was,) to write Prof. Torrey, of New York, accompanied with specimens of the grass, then in seed, to define it for us. The day after the reception of Dr. Neisler's letter containing the specimens, Prof. T. replied to us that it was a distinct variety of grass; that there are two kinds, one (the Rescue) having a very large seed, and the other quite a small one; that its botanical name is *Ceratochloa Breviaristata*, in English, Short Awn Horn grass, from the resemblance of the points on the heads to the horns of cattle; that it is a native of the Pacific coast; that it has the largest seed of any known grass of equal nutrition; that if it could be climatized it would be very valuable for grazing stock, for making hay, and as a fertilizer. It is proper for me to say that, up to the time of the reception of Prof. Torrey's letter I thought the grass was the wild oat of California, and it was so called. I got Dr. Neisler to inform Prof. T. of this opinion, but he assured us that it was not an oat, nor any kin of the oat family, and to prove it, he sent us specimens of the wild oat of California, to show the difference. Prof. T. wrote us he had specimens of the *Ceratochloa Breviaristata* in his Herbarium, and referred us to Hooker's late botanical work for a full and true description of the same. Prof. T. remarks that the wild oat of California is a true *avena*, and nothing else, and was introduced by the Catholic Padres at the time of the establishment of missions in that country.

Now, gentlemen, I take this to be good authority. Certainly it is the proper way to ascertain the true name, class, native place, properties, &c., of every and all plants. I think it is conclusive. What Col.

Yancey says about Capt. Morgan Smith, of Alabama, and the emigrant's son sending him the seed of this grass from Texas is no doubt true. I have heard Capt. Smith express the same. I have also in my possession a letter recently published by Col. James B. Gilmer, of Louisiana, in which he states that the seeds of this grass were obtained and brought by Dr. N. J. Talliaferro from the valley of the Rio Grande, about the year 1840, and cultivated near Nacogdoches, Texas; that his aunt, Mrs. S. B. Talliaferro, the mother of Dr. T., cultivated the grass and declared that a fortune could be realized from it; that she gave him and other relatives seed of it; that the seed in Capt. Morgan Smith's possession, and those of his brother, Major James Smith, late of Macon, Ga., were derived from that source; that he is anxious and willing to attribute to this grass a supremacy over all other grasses ever cultivated by him.

Now, here we have three statements about the native place of the "Rescue." It may be true that the grass was found, in 1840, in the valley of the Rio Grande, and also in a certain spot in a prairie in Texas; but may not the seed have been brought by Mexicans, or Indians, or Catholic Padres, from the Pacific, and cultivated there? It being found only in an isolated place on the Rio Grande, and on a spot in a prairie in Texas is significant that it is not a native of that country, as the Musquit and its numerous varieties. I think so. I, however, desire all the information about this grass that can be obtained; yet I must say that I prefer to rely on Prof. Torrey. What your correspondent "Abbeville" says in regard to it as derived from Col. Gilmer, of Louisiana, that it is the Musquit grass, &c., I must say that it is not so, nor any kin of it. If his friend in Laurens has the genuine Rescue, then it is not Musquit, nor any variety of it.

Now, whether the "Rescue" is a native of the Pacific, or the valley of the Rio Grande, or the prairies of Texas, is unknown to me. Be it from one or all of them, it is a most valuable grass. It supplies us with that which has been sought after for more than fifty years, to wit, a *winter grass*, which will keep stock fat throughout the winter and spring, and then yield abundant crops of hay, and help to rescue and fertilize again our once rich and fruitful fields.

Before I close, I wish to say that I have

seed of a summer grass which will also be found very valuable. It grows well in ordinary land, withstands the longest drouths and hot sun, comes in use when the Rescue dies, and dies when that is ready in the winter. It propagates from the seed in the same way as the Rescue, and is equally as valuable for stock, hay, and as a fertilizer. I hope that these two grasses will do for the South what Clover and Timothy have done for the North, and with our no less valuable Pea, reclaim every old field in her borders. Your obedient servant,

B. V. IVERSON.

P. S. If your correspondent, "A Subscriber," will drop a line to Captain Wm. Brooks, of Columbus, Ga., he may ascertain where the Hicks or continual bearidg Mulberry can be had. They are worth having, particularly for sows and pigs, and indeed for hogs of any size, and for poultry.

GOV. SEABROOK'S ESSAY.—It will be seen that we have brought to a conclusion our extracts from this excellent essay. Its great length has forced us to do injustice to its merits, by curtailing it more than we otherwise would have done, to conclude it in this volume. We trust that what we have given, however, has been both entertaining and edifying to our readers.

We shall commence, in our January number, the publication of Col. R. F. W. ALSTON'S Essay on "Sea Coast Crops." We have also on hand, for our next volume, Dr. MERCER'S Address, which we sometime since promised our readers, with several Reports on various subjects to the Newberry and Laurens Agricultural Societies, which are too good to be lost.

OBITUARY NOTICES are not usually given in agricultural papers. We have, however, in a few instances recently, departed from the rule, in publishing, "by request," tributes of respect to the memory of near and dear friends, who have gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne to traveller returns. Our highly esteemed and beloved young friends, Ross and DOYLE, have led the way up to Jerusalem, to assist in rebuilding the house of the Lord. But an important stone was necessary, and none but our most worthy BURT could supply it. He has promptly responded to the call, and "the stone which the builder rejected is become the head of the corner." In

expressing our sorrow, we can add nothing to tributes of respect already paid to our deceased friends and brother

The late Gov. BURT was for a time associated with us as Editor of the Farmer and Planter, but on his appointment to the Third Auditorship we lost not only his valuable services, but were, at the same time, cut off from the almost daily intercourse that had long existed, and companionship of a warm-hearted, sincere and affectionate friend. This we submitted to cheerfully, *because* we believed it would tend to his advancement, and to the prosperity and happiness of his amiable family. But an inscrutable Providence has decreed that not only his friends, but his country, and his most devoted and dependent family shall no more have his services, his counsel or his protection. All—all, but his example, his good deeds, his memory—*sacred be it*—is lost.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of the Pendleton Lodge, held on the 4th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Bro. J. D. Wright, and after a few remarks by him, were unanimously adopted:

AGAIN it has pleased an All-wise and inscrutable Providence to remove from this earthly Lodge another beloved and honored brother, in the person of the Hon. FRANK BURT, Governor of Nebraska, which has cast a gloom over this Lodge and the community which it has seldom been our painful lot to experience. Therefore—

1. Resolved, That in the death of Brother Burt, our Lodge has lost a worthy brother and member this Union a faithful and able public servant, and his family an irreparable loss.

2. Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of Bro. Burt, we deeply sympathize with his afflicted and bereaved family, and hereby tender to them our heartfelt and sincere condolence in their sorrow and distress.

3. Resolved, That in testimony of the

high regard in which Bro. Burt was held in this Lodge, and in consideration of the high position he so worthily filled, our Lodge be dressed in mourning thirty days, and a blank page in the Secretary's book, whereon his name shall be inscribed, and be set apart in honor of his memory, and that the members of this Lodge be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. Resolved, That a committee of all the Master Masons of this Lodge be appointed and requested to meet the remains of Gov. Burt at Anderson depot, on their arrival, and accompany them to their final resting place.

6. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent, by the Secretary of this Lodge, to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be sent to the Farmer and Planter, Keowee Courier, Anderson papers and Charleston Mercury for publication.

On motion of Bro. Earle, it was ordered that if the remains of Bro. Burt be buried with Masonic honors, that Bro. J. D. Wright be requested to deliver a funeral address on the occasion.

GEO. SEABORN, W. M.

E. A. SHARPE, Secretary,

WEIGHT OF SEASONED WOOD.—The following table shows the weight of a cord of seasoned wood:

	lbs.
White ash.....	3450
Beech.....	3236
Chestnut.....	2333
White elm.....	2592
Scaly bark hickory.....	4469
Pig nut hickory.....	4241
Red heart hickory.....	3705
Iron wood.....	3218
Hard maple.....	2878
Soft maple.....	2668
White oak.....	3821
Pin oak.....	3339
Red oak.....	3254
Chestnut oak.....	3030
Pine.....	1900
Lombardy poplar.....	1774

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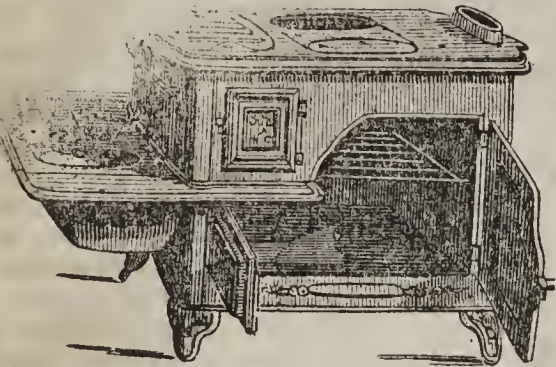
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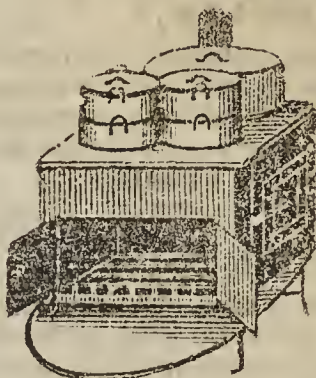
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